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[25]

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All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only. No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply for Cash. Telegraphic Address: P. O. Box 54. Telephone No. 12.

BIRTHS.

On August 16th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. F. BORD, a daughter.
On August 19th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. H. C. MULLER, a son.
On August 19th, at Shanghai, the wife of Capt. G. B. BEE, of a son.
On August 19th, at Shanghai, the wife of C. E. SPARKS, of a son.

DEATHS.

On August 16th, at Shanghai, JAMES CLARK, Assistant Surveyor, I. M. Customs, aged fifty-four years.
On August 19th, at Shanghai, KENNETH WILLIAM CAMPBELL of Alex. Campbell & Co., aged twenty-four years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUE ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 25TH, 1910.

AN experiment, fraught with momentous issues not only for the British Empire but for the great Powers of the world, is about to be commenced at Portsmouth by the British Admiralty. It is nothing less than the construction of a battleship which, if successful, will render obsolete the Dreadnoughts of all the other Powers, and of course those of Great Britain as well. According to Reuter the experiment is to take the form of a battleship with motor engines, thus doing away with stoking and abolishing funnels, while effecting economies in space and weight. The idea is not original, as the perusal of recent discussions on naval construction will prove, but that its application should be so quickly decided upon is perhaps remarkable. Naval books of three years ago had illustrations of the naval ship of the future, the feature of which was the disappearance of smoke stacks following upon the introduction of internal combustion engines for driving

purposes, and less than two years ago Mr. JAMES McKEON, M.L.A., read a paper before the Institution of Naval Architects in which he showed the possibilities of gas propelled battleships. The value of his scheme was that it permitted the use of either gas or oil, and, though we have no details before us, it is not at all unlikely that some modification or some development of the plan presented by him is being worked out in practice. In the gas-engine ship the machinery will of necessity occupy far less space and be much lighter, power for weight, than in the steam ship, and in the new battleship it is contemplated that great economies will be effected in space and weight. True progress in battleship design, according to naval construction experts, is to be expected along the lines of enhanced speed and heavier gun power, displacement rising in proportion, and if the future battleship, in addition to attaining greater speed, be able to mount heavier guns, another epoch in naval warfare, or naval construction, will be marked by the launching of the new vessel for which a descriptive name has apparently not yet been found.

When the first Dreadnought was launched in 1905 it was argued that Great Britain by rendering the big ships of her Navy obsolete had lost the naval superiority she enjoyed up till that time, and that this argument applied with no little force has been made apparent by the fact so often expressed since then that other countries were drawing near to an equality if not a superiority in the number of these fighting machines which they possessed. Without doubt other competitors in the struggle for naval supremacy were placed in more advantageous positions when the Dreadnought or super-Dreadnought was accepted as the battleship of the future, as the disparity in modern fighting machines, as between the British navy and that of other countries, was reduced. We suppose the latest experiment must be described for the present as "an extra-super-Dreadnought." If it prove a success, it will mean that history will again repeat itself and that other countries will adopt the ideas of British naval experts. To say that the experiment will be watched with interest is to state the obvious. Its mere announcement will have suggested ideas to constructors in other lands, and very probably by the time the new scheme has reached development competitive plans will be undergoing tests and a successful rival announced in another part of the world. At the same time it is satisfactory to note that the British Admiralty is seeking to preserve pre-eminence for the British Navy. The days have passed when Britain was content to allow other nations to experiment and then to utilise their discoveries. That course, though not attended with disaster, does not find many advocates. Again, it is well to remember that even if the new battleship be all that it is hoped, it would still be unwise to suspend the present building programme. Its success must be demonstrated before any great alterations can be allowed in the present construction, and as this cannot be done in less than two years, it is to be expected that the ships laid down or ordered will be proceeded with so as to maintain the Navy at the strength commensurate with the needs of Empire.

The English mail of the 23rd July was delivered in London on the 23rd inst.

Prince Tsai Hsun and Admiral Sah have been ordered to attend the manoeuvres of the United States Fleet on September 1st. They leave by the Manchuria from Shanghai.

The Criminal Sessions will resume at the Supreme Court this morning, when a Chinese who stands indicted on a charge of kidnapping will come up for judgment.

Brigadier-General E. S. Cooper, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., has taken over the North China Command. Brigadier-General W. H. H. Waters, whom he succeeds, has arrived in Shanghai en route to England.

An interesting case of returning from banishment was dealt with by Mr. Wood, at the Magistracy yesterday. The defendant, who had been banished on the 13th inst., being sent to Kowloon, returned on the 23rd. Sentence of six months' imprisonment and four hours in the stocks was passed.

P. J. M. Rodrigues, a clerk, residing at 25, Mesque Street, reports to the police that his brother, F. A. Rodrigues, aged 36, of medium height and build, has been missing since Monday morning. He is afraid that he may have taken to the hills, and that he may die of starvation.

The Korean who a few days attempted to commit suicide at the Astor House Hotel by cutting his throat appeared before Mr. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday with his neck band up. In answer to inquiries as to where he wanted to go, he informed the Court that he wanted to go to Baugoon in order to buy elephants. His Worship sent him to the Japanese Consul.

Three Chinese boys got into trouble for stealing fowls. They live in Wing Lee Street on an upper floor, and noticed a basket containing six fowls they dropped a rope with a hook attached and secured the basket.

Three coolies from Messrs. Watson's Aerated Water Factory were brought before Mr. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday on a charge of having refused work. His Worship dismissed the charge.

The engagement is announced of Major J. A. Barlow, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary at Barbados, who is a son of a former Bishop of Hongkong, to Miss Katharine J. Sutherland, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Robert Sutherland, of Wray Park, Reigate, and formerly a Sister of St. George's Hospital. The marriage will probably take place in Barbados in February next.

The campaign against the breeding of mosquitoes is still being waged by the Sanitary Authorities. Yesterday half-a-dozen men appeared before the Magistracy charged with allowing mosquitoes to breed on their premises. Five of these were gardeners from Wang-mahong. Four were fined \$5 each, one was fined \$4, and the case against the other was adjourned for his attendance, as he had already been fined \$10 for a similar offence. The sixth case was from West Point, and the defendant, who had been previously fined for the same offence, was mulcted in the sum of \$25.

LICENSING BOARD.

A meeting of the Licensing Board was held in the Colonial Secretary's Office yesterday. The Hon. A. M. Thomson presided, and there were also present Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, Messrs. T. F. Hough, A. Shelton Hooper, A. Mackenzie, with Mr. G. A. Woodcock, secretary. The only application was from James Campbell Logan for the transfer to him from Louis Comar of the publican's licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors on premises No. 65, Des Vaux Road Central, under the sign of "The Imperial Hotel."

The Secretary stated that there were no police objections.

Applicant, in reply to the Chairman, said he had been resident in the Colony for 24 years. For the last seven years he had been carrying on business as a general merchant, prior to which he was local manager of the Equitable Life Insurance Company. Previous to that he was for six years with Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co.

The Chairman—What are you paying for this transfer?

Applicant—\$7,500.

Does that include everything?—That is for the furniture and goodwill.

Mr. Hooper—And stock?

Applicant—We are not taking that over.

Is there none on the premises?—Only what is in the bar.

Applicant further stated in reply to Mr. Mackenzie that he proposed to run the place more as a hotel, with a bar attached.

Mr. Hough said he would like to know how the purchase money was made up.

Applicant stated that he had to pay Mr. Comar \$7,500 and \$500 more as balance of licence. Then he also had to pay balance of rent if he went in at once.

Mr. Hough—You say you will be paying \$7,500 and there is no stock. How do you arrive at the conclusion that the good will and furniture is worth \$7,500?

Applicant—That is his price to us.

How much of that do you consider is for goodwill and how much for fixtures?—I could not tell what he considers is good will but I reckon the furniture to be worth \$2,000.

Mr. Hooper—What is the rent?

Applicant—\$310, including taxes.

Therefore to make it pay you have to make \$310 a month plus the interest on your \$7,500 which you are letting out?—Yes.

Do you know what the turnover is per month? Did you see his books?—No, he does not keep any books. He thought it was about \$3,000 per month.

Gross?—Yes.

It is on that that you are buying?—No, because he has not catered for the trade that we shall cater for.

Mr. Mackenzie—You are going to have a better class of business?

Applicant—Certainly, the class of business he has had would not suit me at all.

The application was considered in camera, after which applicant was informed that the application was granted, but it must be understood that there was no promise that it would be renewed when it came up for consideration again in November. He would have to take the risk of that.

LOCAL SPORT.

DEPARTURE OF INTERPORT SWIMMERS.

The Hongkong interport swimming team left for Shanghai yesterday morning by the German mail steamer *Budow*. Quite a number of sportsmen assembled on board to take leave of the local representatives and to wish them success in their contest with the best swimming team that Shanghai can produce. Among others aboard were Mr. A. Rodger, Chairman of the V.R.C., and Mr. Frank Jammet, the secretary, who was unable to leave with the team owing to pressure of work.

The contest starts on September 1st.

LAWN BOWLS CHAMPIONSHIP.

No fewer than five police players as against one from each of the other clubs found their way into the last eight. On Tuesday, P. S. Pitt, by beating P. S. Grant by 21 to 17, secured his place in the semi-final.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

H.M.S. "BEDFORD."

Tokyo, August 24th.

The salvage party reports that given fair weather the operations will be begun this morning.

The prospect of refloating the cruiser is, however, regarded as not very promising, but a close examination has yet to be made.

[REUTERS SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

REVOLUTIONARY PLOT IN PORTUGAL.

FRUSTRATED BY GOVERNMENT PRECAUTIONS.

London, August 24th.

Despite official denials, details are leaking out of a revolutionary plot in Portugal.

Not since King Carlos was murdered has there been such a military display in Portugal.

The First Division of the Field Army is under arms at Lisbon, the forts are fully garrisoned and supplied with ammunition, and the warships in the Tagus are reported as being ready to shell the revolutionaries.

These precautions are believed to have frustrated an effort to establish a military Government.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN RUSSIA.

London, August 24th.

The cholera epidemic is steadily declining in St. Petersburg.

DREADNOUGHTS OBSOLETE.

BRITISH NAVAL EXPERIMENT.

London, August 23rd.

The Admiralty is about to build at Portsmouth an experimental battleship with motor engines, doing away with stoking, and rendering funnels unnecessary, besides effecting great economies in weight and space.

The "Portsmouth Evening News" declares that the successful construction of such a battleship will render obsolete the Dreadnoughts of all the Powers.

PRESIDENT TAFT AND MR. ROOSEVELT.

London, August 23rd.

Mr. Roosevelt has expressed pleasure on reading President Taft's statement, which, he says, makes the situation perfectly clear.

MUSIC IN THE GARDENS.

The rare experience in Hongkong of music in the Botanic Gardens was enjoyed last evening by a large number of residents, who availed themselves of the opportunities afforded by the third of the band performances, promoted by the officers of the Buffs. The conditions were ideal. The atmosphere was agreeably cool, the moon had "raised her lamp on high," the programme was well selected, and Bandmaster Hewett and his instrumentalists as usual gave a finished rendering of the various selections. The reminiscences of "Verdi" constituted one of the best performance of the evening, and euphonium solo was exceptionally fine, while the grand overture "1812" was greatly appreciated.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 24th at 12.10 p.m.—The barometer has risen considerably over N. China and fallen slightly in the Philippines.

The depression lying over Manchuria yesterday has moved away Northwards.

The Japanese returns are not to hand, but pressure probably remains high over the Pacific to the Eastwards of the Loochoos.

Pressure is now relatively low over the middle part of the China Sea and the Pacific to the Eastwards of the S. Philippines, and gradients indicate light to moderate E. winds over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood (S.E. & E. winds, light to moderate; fair.)
Formosa Channel (Same as No. 1.)
South coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoos (Same as No. 1.)
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan (Same as No. 1.)

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, August 24th.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

ALLEGED FUGITIVE DEBTOR FROM SHANGHAI.

An appeal was considered in the action in which Sun Ming Shan (appellant) sued J. T. F. Moran of Shanghai (respondent) to recover \$5,174.53 for money advanced. The appeal was against the action of Mr. Justice Hazeland in varying an order made by him on the 19th August in which he ordered the defendant to give bail in the sum of \$5,300 to the satisfaction of the Registrar for his appearance at any time when called upon while this action was pending, and until the execution of any judgment that may be given against him, and in default of his doing so the defendant was to be sent to prison until the decision, or if judgment was given against him until the execution of the judgment or until the further order of the Court, on the ground that Mr. Justice Hazeland had no jurisdiction to vary the first order he made.

Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker & Deacon), appeared for the appellant, and the respondent was represented by Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. P. M. Hodgson (of Messrs. Ewins & Hanson).

Mr. Slade informed the Court that the motion was brought asking the Court to set aside an order made by Mr. Justice Hazeland yesterday on the ground that it was made without any jurisdiction. On the 18th instant an application was made under section 566 of the Code for the arrest of the defendant as an absconding debtor, and Mr. Justice Hazeland made the order authorised by 567 of the Code that the bailiff should arrest the defendant and bring him before the Court to show cause why he should not give security for his appearance to answer any judgment that might be given against him in the action. In pursuance of that order the bailiff did arrest the defendant, and he appeared with his solicitor before his Honour the Puisne Judge for the purpose of showing cause why he should not give security. Defendant was ordered to pay into Court a sum of \$5,300, the amount claimed being \$5,174.53. That order was drawn up, passed and entered, and the defendant, failing to find the required security, went to goal. On the 22nd instant an affidavit was filed by the defendant, but no application was taken out in the Court at all. The solicitor for the plaintiff attended in Chambers shortly after this affidavit, being requested to do so by defendant's solicitors, and he was directed by his Honour the Puisne Judge to file an affidavit in answer. Next day the point was taken that the proceedings were entirely irregular, and that the learned Judge had no power under the Ordinance to do what was requested of him, but in spite of the objection he made an order varying his previous order, in fact, setting aside his previous order and substituting a new order. The new order was that the defendant should be committed to goal in default of finding the sum of \$1,500 and depositing his passage ticket in Court. There was no provision authorising a Judge to make such an order. If a defendant appeared before him and failed to show cause, and an order was made against him, there was no power by a subsequent order to vary that order. The Puisne Judge's order made in the first instance when the defendant failed to show cause was perfectly correct. A great deal could be said on behalf of the plaintiff with regard to the merits of the case, but merits had nothing whatever to do with this application. The simple question was whether or not a judge, without specific authority, could set aside an order which had been properly made, drawn up and executed without any formal application made to him.

The Chief Justice—We know all these things are done in a hurry. Supposing sufficient information was not forthcoming at the time, and a Judge makes an order which is essential to prevent a defendant leaving the Colony, why shouldn't he continue his investigations?

Mr. Slade referred the Court to the Code. A plaintiff, he said, might apply to the Court to call upon a defendant to furnish sufficient security. The Court could satisfy itself prior to the issue of the warrant whether or not the case made by the plaintiff was a good one. The warrant called upon a man to come before the Court and show cause why he should not be detained in goal.

The Chief Justice—But if he has not got the material?

Mr. Slade—In this particular case he had precisely the same material to his hand as when he came up afterwards. I am instructed that when he came up to show cause he was asked whether further time was wanted to file affidavits, but he took other steps and was then informed that the case could not be carried further.

Mr. Potter—I am told that is not so. My friend is not correctly instructed.

The Puisne Judge—I gave the defendant an opportunity for further time.

Mr. Slade—And I am instructed you were informed that the matter could not be carried any further than it was at that time in Chambers. He did not take the offer of further time, and the order was made.

Mr. Potter—This question of adjourning really turned on whether he could pay up \$5,000 or not, and Mr. Hodgson said there and then that he could not pay up that amount. Furthermore, Mr. Hodgson said he had no particulars or instructions, and he could not possibly see how the matter was to be dealt with.

Mr. Slade—The defendant was there, and could make any statement on oath. I quite understand when one has got a difficult case that it is advisable to take instructions. The offer made by the learned Puisne Judge giving

the defendant further time in which to make defence for this order for his arrest, gave him every opportunity it was reasonable to give him.

The Chief Justice—On the face of it I think, and always have thought, that the only way of making these rules work is for the defendant to come into Court, but I cannot admit that a Judge has no power of re-opening.

Mr. Slade—As your Lordship pleases, but the words of the rule are plain, and with all submission I say it is not the duty of the Court to strain words of a plain legislative enactment in order to meet what seems to be a hard case.

The Chief Justice—I don't think it is straining them. My opinion is that this case does not come within the section at all, because the plaintiff has no right to come to this Court when out of its jurisdiction.

Mr. Slade—When the plaintiff chases a man over the world? He chased him from Shanghai here, as the defendant bolted from Shanghai.

Mr. Potter—That is not correct. It was published in the newspapers before he left that the defendant intended to take a holiday abroad. His Lordship said the section must be interpreted with the utmost strictness. It was exceedingly barbarous and did not exist in civilised countries. It existed here because Chinese had an unfortunate way of going to Canton to evade their liabilities.

Mr. Slade—And it has been found that some Europeans have an unfortunate habit of skipping out of the country.

The Chief Justice—I don't think a person passing through here on a ticket from Shanghai can be said to be leaving the Colony in such a way as to obstruct a judgment, because he is not resident here.

Mr. Slade—After an action was brought against him, and he, having left the place where the contract was entered into, the plaintiff has a right to follow him wherever he can and him. The Court has jurisdiction to give judgment against him, and if the man is going out of the Colony the result will be that the execution of that judgment is hindered or delayed.

The Chief Justice—I think it is very clear that this order should not have been made.

Mr. Slade—I am very sorry indeed to hear your Lordship say it.

The Chief Justice—I shall explain in my judgment.

Mr. Potter—Your Lordship did not know, and does not know, that this action could have been brought a year ago in Shanghai, where Mr. Moran constantly lived.

The Chief Justice—He is not an absconding defendant in the ordinary meaning of the words.

Mr. Slade—Then an artificial meaning is given to the words. I can only read them in one way, and I would ask your Lordships to give them their plain meaning.

The Chief Justice—I am giving them a plain meaning, which is a meaning I have come to after six years.

Mr. Slade—The Full Court is not endowed with legislative powers, even in this Colony. Such an interpretation as your Lordship indicated rather amounts to an amendment of the law.

The Puisne Judge—These orders have been made before?

Mr. Slade—Frequently, and in similar circumstances.

The Chief Justice—The section is impossible. Supposing there was a claim for \$500,000, must a man give security for \$500,000?

Mr. Slade—According to the wording.

The Chief Justice—One of the things I have positively refused to do is to order security for the full amount.

Mr. Potter said the section which had fallen from the Chief Justice was made even more clear by the order made on the *ex parte* application. It would be absurd to contend that the investigation of the Court was to be curtailed and bound down merely to this *ex parte* application, on which the Court heard only one side. It could not have been the intention of the Legislature that the Court was only to investigate on an *ex parte* application. It was clearly laid down in the warrant that if the Court so pleased it could make a further order, and the Court of Appeal could now make any order which it thought ought to have been made. Counsel was very anxious to get the merits of this case before the Court.

The Chief Justice—I don't think we have anything to do with the merits; we are only dealing with facts.

Mr. Potter—The plaintiff could have brought this action in Shanghai months before if he had so chosen; instead, he follows the defendant down to Hongkong, issues a writ, promptly seizes him, brings him before a Judge in a place where he is unable to put up the amount of security required, and therefore he is thrown into prison.

The Chief Justice—If you can get a remedy in another country, you are entitled to go over there post haste and get it.

Mr. Potter said that was a point he would not attempt to contest. But the defendant could come before the Court and say he wanted a stay of proceedings, and the Court had power to stay such an action because it was an abuse of the process of the Court. In this case it was admitted in the affidavit of the plaintiff that he could have brought his action in Shanghai. For the last year defendant had been coming and going from Shanghai at different times, and there was nothing to prevent the plaintiff arresting him there as an absconding debtor any time he liked. Mr. Slade should not have said that the defendant in this case was absconding, but he went a little further than he meant to go. If that was suggested, Counsel would have to ask the Court to allow him to go into the merits, and to show it was published that the defendant was leaving Shanghai. Plaintiff might have brought his action there before defendant left.

Mr. Slade—It is quite possible that the defendant put him off, and promised him payment from day to day.

The Chief Justice—Absconding from Shanghai is not necessarily absconding from Hongkong.

Mr. Potter said the present procedure was not intended for a case like this, and much hardship had been inflicted on the defendant. He came down from Shanghai with his infant child. His wife followed on in another boat in which they were both going to England. On the day that he was going to meet his wife he was arrested by the plaintiff. His wife did not know whether he was alive or dead, his child was by itself in the Hongkong Hotel, and he was thrown into gaol. Such a hardship as that could not have been contemplated by any person who passed this law, which was intended for people in this Colony who took advantage of foreign territory being so close to avoid payment of their debts.

The Chief Justice—I think you must argue the case apart from the hardship. I don't see how leaving the Colony by a person who is not a resident can be likely to obstruct or delay a judgment.

Mr. Potter—The section clearly contemplates a defendant who is resident in the Colony, and is leaving it in order to escape his liability to pay his debts. My friend has suggested that under this section a defendant must pay up as security the full amount claimed. Take a case in tort, in which a man is sued for large damages. This huge claim must be put up as security, or else the defendant must go to prison.

The Chief Justice—Mr. Justice Hazeland tells me that about a month ago an action was brought for breach of promise of marriage in which the claim was \$10,000, but that amount was not put up as security.

Mr. Potter—I remember that case. The defendant contemplated going to San Francisco.

The Chief Justice—The point which puzzles me about the whole thing is this, here is a plaintiff liable to give security for costs, and he has no right to come to Court. Therefore he has no right as a right to use this section. It is the defendant's right to get security for costs before he takes any step in the action, but he cannot get security because the plaintiff nipped in in front of him and got him in prison. Supposing his solicitors asked for security and the plaintiff does not give it that is the real difficulty.

Mr. Potter—Yes, that is the position in this case. The powers given by such procedure as this are exercised purely at the discretion of the Judge who applies them.

The Chief Justice—I don't know.

Mr. Potter—We have no such procedure as this in England, but we have arrested under the Debtors Act, which is very much on all fours. In this case had the Plaintiff Judge discretion to vary this order? My friend says he substituted a new order, but he did not. He varied the order. He simply said that instead of the full amount security should be given for \$1,500.

Mr. Slade—That amount was only fixed because it was asserted by the defendant that was the limit of his means.

Mr. Potter—It is clear from the section that a Judge in making an order has power to exercise discretion.

Mr. Slade—That means that a Judge can vary any judgment any time he likes. The whole argument put forward by my friend is based on hardship.

The Chief Justice—Is it conceivable that a man should be maintained in gaol for two or three years?

Mr. Slade—You must bear in mind the circumstances of the Colony and how actions normally can come on here. With due diligence not one action in a thousand could not be brought on in six months, but generally both sides want delay. In the case of a man in gaol he won't want to be delayed and the Court will help him by giving a plaintiff no more time than he is legally entitled to.

The Chief Justice—That hardly applies to a case where the cause of action arose in another country.

Mr. Slade—It is breach of a contract made in writing. The whole of the documents are in writing and the action could be brought on for trial within two months.

Mr. Potter—I am told this claim is before the Court in Shanghai amongst others. It is a company promotion matter.

Mr. Slade—Your Lordships cannot go into that. It is very hard to say how a claim for money lent against an individual can have anything to do with an abortive company.

At this stage the Court adjourned, the Chief Justice intimating that they would deliver their decision in the afternoon.

When the Court assembled after the fifth interval, the Chief Justice said he was satisfied that the Plaintiff Judge had perfect jurisdiction to reconsider the order and hold further information in order to do justice to the case. As to the amount of security he was also satisfied that a Judge had discretion, and the section did not mean that he must order security to be given for any sum which was to be determined by the plaintiff's claim. If it were necessary and it seemed to him almost advisable, a case should be looked into to see what sum might be adjudged against a defendant in an action. He thought the discretion had been rightly exercised in this case, and that the last order for \$1,500 must remain.

The Plaintiff Judge agreed.

The appeal was dismissed with costs.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR FRANCIS PROCTOR (CHIEF JUSTICE).

RUE NISI GRANTED.

Mr. Potter, instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring, moved for a rule nisi directing Captain Bodeley, superintendent of Victoria Gaol, to show cause why he should not bring up the body of Li Yu Mei before the Court to be discharged from custody.

Counsel stated that the prisoner was the commander of the *Dajun Maru*, a Japanese ship, and the offence charged against him was that he had aided and abetted in the kidnapping of a child at Shanghai. The only material witness called in support of that charge was a child twelve years of age, and she had been contradicted by three witnesses.

The Chief Justice—You say it is impossible for the magistrate to extradite?

Mr. Potter—Absolutely. The evidence of the child was the only direct evidence against this man and it was not evidence on which the magistrate could commit the man for trial at the Supreme Court. It was not proved that the offence was committed within the jurisdiction of China and it was not proved that the defendant was a subject of China.

His Lordship—What has the Court held with regard to the onus of proof of nationality?

Mr. Potter—The Ordinance makes it quite clear.

His Lordship—That he has to be a Chinese subject. Where is the onus?

Mr. Potter—On the prosecution?

A rule nisi was granted.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

SHANGHAI RUBBER COMPANIES.

THE ZIANGBO RUBBER CO., LTD.

A statutory meeting of the shareholders of the Ziangbo Rubber Co., Ltd., took place this morning in the office of Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co., the agents. Mr. W. B. Clayton presided, and the others present were: Messrs. David Landale and A. St. Marshall, directors, Father Castille, Messrs. C. E. Goode, G. H. Potts, C. A. Rively, David Brand and G. H. Wright, legal adviser.

The Chairman addressed the meeting as follows:—

Gentlemen,—This is merely the customary statutory meeting, and there are no formal resolutions to lay before you. The registration of the Company was effected in Hongkong on the 21st April last, and the estates in Java were duly taken over between the 6th and 24th of May.

The group in Java comprises four estates, three of which adjoin each other, and are known as the Bandoarjo division. They are situated in East Java and total 1,963 acres, of which 1,645 acres are planted with Para, Rompong and Castillon and Coffee. The other division known as Kaliminger is situated in Mid-Java. This estate has 1,207 acres, of which 1,006 are planted with Para.

Kaliminger is unique in this respect—there is no interplanting, nor any catch-crops. There is no question that catch crops do somewhat retard the growth of the main culture, that is rubber. Correspondingly we look for a quicker growth on Kaliminger than on the other two estates. We already have 172,000 Para trees on that estate, and our manager reports to us that he hopes to make a start in tapping a few thousand trees next July. On Bandoarjo we have 137,760 Para trees of rather a more mature growth than on Kaliminger, and we are now rapidly extending these rubber plantations on both estates. The condition of the estates is reported to us to be healthy and clean, and work on improvements is progressing satisfactorily. On Kaliminger we are retaining the services of the former manager, Mr. G. A. Wilmet, who has managed that estate for some years, is about to retire. We already have in view, however, another gentleman of experience for the post. The date of our taking over these properties is so recent that there is little more information to give you than that with which you are already acquainted through the prospectus, but if there are any questions, I shall be pleased to answer them to the best of my ability.

No questions were asked, and the meeting terminated.

THE CATRAY TRUST, LTD.

Following upon the Ziangbo meeting, a statutory meeting of the Catray Trust, Ltd., took place in Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co.'s office. Mr. W. B. Clayton presided, and the others present were: Messrs. Father Castille, Messrs. C. E. Goode, G. H. Potts, C. A. Rively, David Brand and G. H. Wright, legal adviser.

The Chairman's remarks were as follows:—

Gentlemen,—I am in the chair to-day owing to the absence in Europe of Mr. J. A. Wattie, who usually presides over our board. Our meeting this morning is the ordinary statutory meeting, required by law, with the purpose of which you are no doubt so familiar in Shanghai. There is no formal business to transact, but you will be interested to have a résumé of our affairs. The Catray Trust, Limited, was incorporated on the 20th of April last. Of the issue of 340,000 Preference Shares and 300,000 Ordinary Shares all were allotted and taken up. Since business was inaugurated we have confined our operations to this market. Our initial venture was to absorb at par the whole issue (except the qualifying allotment to directors of 2,000 shares) of the Ziangbo Rubber Co., Ltd. Of these 248,000 shares we readily disposed of 215,400 shares at 100 per cent premium, thus securing to the Trust a very handsome return and establishing the finances of the Company on a basis of security and solidity. There is a balance of 34,600 shares unsold which we are very satisfied to retain. We have made advances against shares and other securities to the extent of 35 lakhs at remunerative rates of interest, and I think it is generally known to you that at the time of the June Settlement the Trust came forward, and by the financial assistance it rendered, saved a situation which would otherwise have ended in disaster to Shanghai. I have just mentioned that hitherto we have limited our activities to the Shanghai market. I am pleased to inform you that we are now on the eve of extending our operations. Our secretaries and general managers have about completed arrangements for the opening up of their own branch in Java and I think I may say that by next month we shall be fully represented there, and ready for business. In Shanghai also we are now prepared to prospect new channels for the employment of our capital. We have secured the services of Mr. J. C. Dyer, who for some years past has been connected with the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, to act as local manager, which completes our staff equipment here. Gentlemen, I think it is generally recognized that the opportunities for a Company of this description are great in Shanghai and elsewhere. The earnest efforts of your directors and management will be devoted to utilizing these opportunities. The introduction of capital from abroad has already been mooted to us, and I think we can look forward to the future with every confidence. If there are any questions I shall be pleased to answer them to the best of my ability.

None were forthcoming, and the meeting terminated.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

23rd August.

SEARCHING FOR BRIGADES.

Among the many turbulent villages in the Shan Tak District, those of Pak Tong and Hong Ma have the worst reputation. The former place is noted for being the headquarters of one of the most desperate gangs of robbers in this Province. Lately, ten boys were captured by this gang and taken to Pak Tong. This at last aroused the officials and a day or two ago a body of 1,000 troops was sent to besiege the place. The village was surrounded and every house searched, but not a single bandit was discovered. The military commander then came to the conclusion that there had been a conspiracy between the gentry of the place and the robbers to procure the escape of the robbers. Several headmen were by the orders of the commander arrested.

MILITARY CADETS.

The Army Advisory Council had directed the Viceroy to see that all military cadets receive a course of tuition in international law. In giving the necessary instructions to the Warden of the Military Bureau the Viceroy says that in time of war it is a great benefit if officers have a clear understanding of international law, such knowledge causing officers to act with due diplomacy and discretion.

FOR EXECUTION.

It is a rule here that no robber, unless under special circumstances, is to be beheaded in the place where his crimes have been committed. Yesterday three convicts were brought in cages from the Lin Shan district and placed in the Nam Hoi Gaol. These men have been guilty of crimes of peculiar atrocity and their execution takes place in a few days.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A fatal accident occurred a day or two ago on the railway here. The 4.30 train from Wong Sha to Wong Shek knocked down a navy whose left leg was severed from his body and whose arm was also terribly injured. He died during the night.

A FRIEND TO OPIUM SMOKERS.

At Ting Sha the house of the watchman was found to be stocked with opium smoking requisites and it was found to be a resort of all those smokers who had not the necessary licence. This was reported to the Nam Hoi Magistrate, who reprimanded the village headman, and arrested several of the smokers. One of these was a yamen runner, who, when he found he was detected, knelt down and prayed for pardon which was immediately granted him. The watchman was then warned, the pipes and apparatus broken to pieces and publicly burnt.

TRAGIC OCCURRENCE.

News of a very sad event comes from one of the country districts not far from here. As is well known the life of a newly-married woman in most Chinese families is not a very happy one and it occasionally occurs that young girls hand themselves into leagues swearing never to be married throughout their lives. In this particular village in which the tragedy took place six girls bearing that they were soon to be married formed such a league. They went to the bank of the river, tied themselves together, and then threw themselves into the water. This action was witnessed and a rescue was attempted. When the bodies were taken out, four were found to be dead, but the remaining two were restored to consciousness. The six girls were each about 17 or 18 years old.

MOVEMENTS OF OFFICIALS.

At 2 p.m. yesterday H. E. Chang Ming Kuo, Governor of Kwang Si, arrived in Canton. He immediately had an interview with the Viceroy, who afterwards paid the Governor an official call at the Admiral's temporary residence on the Bund. The newly-appointed Provincial Judge has arrived and will take over the duties of his office on the 30th inst. Commodore Woo has arrived, and he is to have an interview with the Viceroy, when all the recent events at Colowan will be recounted to His Excellency.

COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.

At 11 p.m. last night a large building on the Bund collapsed and caused serious injury to five persons. The Red Cross Society's men were soon on the scene and gave the injured medical aid. The cause of the accident was the faulty construction of a wall.

COMPANY FLOTATIONS IN ENGLAND

The Board of Trade report on last year's company flotations shows an increase of almost half as much again as in 1902, but still not so large in amount as in 1900, 1901, and 1902.

The chief figures for England and Wales are:

	No. of Cos.	Total nom. Capital.	Average per Co.
1900	4,509	£206,828,941	£45,870
1901	3,478	83,914,683	24,127
1902	4,810	125,180,782	26,025
1903	4,539	96,911,964	20,991
1904	5,333	132,143,284	24,664
1910 (6 mths)	3,744	130,292,579	

It will be noted that a fairly small average capital is still a feature as contrasted with earlier years. The rubber "boom" is no doubt responsible for the rebound during the first half of this year.

As compared with seven companies of over £1,000,000 capital in 1903 there were ten last year. Twenty-four were over half a million, and 302 over £100,000.

Only six companies were registered in Guernsey; this practice is apparently slowly dying out.

The report gives a number of warnings to investors and creditors of companies. An example from Newcastle shows how assets from the start had to be set aside for a debentureholder. A Leeds company with £2 actually subscribed capital incurred debts of £1,551. Cash payments to vendors is another source of trouble.

GENERAL NEWS.

The following telegraphic news is extracted from Indian papers just received:—

SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICS.

London, August 4th.

Reuter telegrams from Johannesburg that interest in the Union electioneering campaign, which the leaders are brought into sharper conflict. An immense meeting was held at Johannesburg last night, at which Dr. Jameson received an enthusiastic ovation. He emphasised his personal regard for Mr. Botha, but said that in his present position Mr. Botha was surrounded by reactionaries, and that the nation of righteous, clean and honest government. Mr. Botha was simply a member of a Cabinet of which the majority openly flouted his enlightened views. Dr. Jameson adhered to the ideal of the best government as one capable of obliterating racialism.

MANCHESTER CANAL.

London, August 4th.

At a half-yearly meeting of the Manchester Ship Canal Company to-day, the chairman anticipated a loss of revenue. Owing to the reduced import of cotton the Company had suffered to the extent of £12,000 and no relief could be expected yet.

THE DECLARATION OATH.

London, August 5th.

Archbishop Bourne has written to Mr. Asquith expressing the deep appreciation of Roman Catholics throughout the Empire of the courage, determination and tact of the Premier in dealing with the Accession declaration.

THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

London, August 5th.

Province Town telegrams state that President Taft, in inaugurating a monument to the Pilgrim Fathers, said the spirit which prompted them to brave the seas furnished the United States with the highest ideals for moral life and political citizenship.

CLAIM FOR SCOTTISH SELF-GOVERNMENT.

London, August 5th.

The Scots National Committee, formed of twenty-one Scottish Liberal Members of the House of Commons, has issued a manifesto urging that the settlement of constitutional questions is an opportunity of securing self-government for Scotland, whose claim is not less urgent than that of Ireland. The manifesto denounces the present bureaucratic arrangements in dealing with Scottish affairs.

DECIMAL SYSTEM FOR AUSTRALIA.

London, August 5th.

The Commonwealth House of Representatives by 55 votes to 2 has passed a resolution in favour of the idea that the decimal system for Australia be constructed and that the Ministry urge its adoption throughout the Empire at the next Imperial conference.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT BANKS.

London, August 5th.

Earl Carrington has announced that the Government is about to establish a system of co-operative credit banks especially to benefit agriculture.

CANADA'S FISCAL POLICY.

London, August 5th.

Reuter wires from Winnipeg that a mass meeting of farmers at Saskatchewan appealed to Sir W. Laurier against protectionism and demanded reciprocity with America. Sir W. Laurier replying, reiterated his devotion to free trade, saying that protection made the individual selfish and dishonest.

Reuter telegrams from Winnipeg that in an address to American settlers in the north-west Sir W. Laurier said: "You can do much to weld an offensive and defensive alliance between Great Britain and the United States without the permission of which not a single gun could be fired in the world. We stand on British preference, which will remain part of Canada's fiscal policy, but we conceive a wide field for reciprocity."

CANADIAN IMMIGRANTS.

London, August 5th.

Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa telegraphs that 160,000 immigrants entered Canada in the six months ending June 30. Of these 75,000 were British and Continental, and the rest mostly Americans.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICS.

London, August 5th.

Reuter telegrams from Johannesburg that Mr. Smuts, replying to Dr. Jameson's speech, said all the members of the Cabinet are agreed that there shall be no compulsion re. arid education. He said: "We are not going to force anything down the throats of unwilling people."

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

London, August 6th.

The Duke of Connaught has accepted the presidency of the Colonial Institute in succession to the King.

THE FIFTH LANCERS.

London, August 6th.

The War Office publishes correspondence showing that General Scobell asked the Army Council on July 8 to enquire into Major Adam's allegations that General Scobell had made reports on the officers of the 5th Lancers containing deliberate mis-statements. On the Council inviting Major Adam to substantiate the charge he wrote that, while not denying that Captain Bryce Wilson had suffered injustice, General Scobell and the Council each laid the responsibility on the other. An enquiry by the Army Council would consequently be inadequate and unfair to General Scobell. The Council wrote to General Scobell on August 5 that a thorough investigation had been made into his reports regarding certain officers of the 5th Lancers who had afterwards been removed, including Major Adam. The Council were satisfied that the charges were unfounded, the reports unbiased, and the conclusions correct as they were afterwards endorsed by General Scobell's successor in command of the First Brigade.

The special report by the then Inspector-General was confirmed by the then Commander-in-Chief at Aldershot. The Council's note says that General Scobell intervened on Major Adam's behalf and urged that he be given another chance by means of an extra-regimental appointment. This was done.

London, August 9th.

Major Adam has written to Mr. Haldane reiterating his accusations, which he declares the fear of General Scobell and of the Army Council to face an open enquiry corroborates.

BRITISH TRADE INCREASE.

London, August 8th.

Imports for the month of July decreased by £932,031, and exports increased by £2,900,937. The principal increases were in iron, steel, wool, and cotton manufactures.

WIRELESS AT SEA.

London, August 8th.

Glasgow Chamber of Commerce unanimously passed a resolution opposing the bill providing for the compulsory installation of wireless telegraphy on ships, emphasising that it would lead to hardship except for ships carrying over a hundred passengers.

PORTUGUESE TARIFFS.

London, August 8th.

Portugal is busy negotiating a revision of her treaties of commerce. She has already concluded a reciprocity treaty with Germany, and is now discussing terms with Great Britain. Failing the conclusion of a treaty, Portugal applies a surtax from January 1.

FIRE IN CANADA.

London, August 8th.

Reuter telegrams from Ottawa that thirty businesses have been gutted by a great fire at Cochrane. Tents are being sent to shelter the homeless. The loss is estimated at £30,000.

TROOPS TO FIGHT FOREST FIRES.

London, August 8th.

Reuter wires from Washington that President Taft has authorised the use of troops to fight the forest fires in Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California.

PAUPERS RETURNS.

London, August 8th.

The official annual report relating to paupers shows a decrease of 28 per cent. The casuals show a larger decrease.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

London, August 8th.

The voyage of the German Crown Prince to the East has excited general interest in Germany. It is not decided whether he will go in a warship or a special liner.

The *Tagesische Rundschau* says: "The journey is a happy thought such as might well originate with the Emperor, the creator of our great fleet and the promoter of our world policy."

It is understood in Berlin that the Prince will travel first to China and Japan and go to India on his return journey.

AVIATION.

London, August 8th.

The five hundred miles aeroplane race from Paris to the frontier and back to be completed in six stages on alternate days started at 5.45 yesterday morning. Several competitors flew to the starting point on Saturday, two covering one hundred and ten miles. Eight started and six reached Troyes, the first stage, in five hours and a half to five hours, several losing their way. Three officers carrying out orders aeroplaned from Mourmelon to Nancy, ninety-three miles, taking observations en route.

Willows accomplished his journey from Cardiff to London on a small dirigible.

LICENSING STATISTICS.

London, August 9th.

The licensing statistics for 1909 show a continuous decrease in the number of licensed premises, but a striking increase in the number of clubs. The most remarkable feature is that convictions for drunkenness have decreased nearly ten per cent. in England, nineteen per cent. in Scotland, and eight per cent. in Ireland.

PRESS VIEWS OF THE TOUR.

London, August 9th.

The *Daily Telegraph* trusts that no effort will be spared to make the Crown Prince's visit to India something more than merely a delightful holiday, for in view of Germany's growing participation in Eastern affairs nothing could be better for all concerned than that the future Emperor should have a full opportunity of obtaining personal and first-hand knowledge of some of the more vital problems in Asia. We at present are reaping an anxious harvest of our recent temerity. For that very reason no time could be better chosen to bring home to the Crown Prince the wakening vigilance, everlastingly awake-work and eternal patience under misrepresentation, sedition, and open rebellion which are needed if a European Power is to build up and maintain an imperial position in Asia.

The German Crown Prince will return to Europe in February. H.I.H. will only be accompanied by a small suite in order that his movements may not be hampered unduly by the trappings of state.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

London, August 9th.

Washington reports state that the year's working of the new American tariff has proved an aggregate total revenue of \$92,550,000, exceeding the disbursements by \$20,214,000 dollars, beating the previous year and 1907 by fifteen millions.

AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

London, August 9th.

Reuter wires from Adelaide that the standing orders having been suspended, the Franchise Bill providing for adult suffrage in council elections was reintroduced in the Assembly and passed through stages without discussion.

Reuter wires from Melbourne that in the House of Representatives, Mr. Fisher stated that Government proposed to invite the British Association to visit Australia in 1912. A vote of £10,000 would be involved; Mr. Deakin cordially supported the proposal.

TIBET.

De-jooling, August 4th.

Tibetan traders laugh at the Chinese suggestions of danger to the British Trade Agencies from Tibetan attacks. On the contrary, they feel most grateful to the British. Doubtless they still hope that the British troops will help them to expel the Chinese, but if the hope is unrealised, their attitude will be disappointment. The Tibetans are unanimous in considering the Chinese to be their arch-enemies. The British, indeed invaded their country, but committed no sacrilegious act, while the Chinese in Eastern Tibet have burnt monasteries and destroyed sacred books and images. Above all, the Tibetans cannot follow those who attempted to hurt the Dalai Lama for whom all would gladly die. The Chinese declaration that the post of the Dalai Lama was vacant is bitterly resented, and the proposal to select a successor is treated as an absurd impossibility, only one living incarnation being possible. No Lamasist could entertain the idea of another without surrendering the most sacred and cherished point of his faith. The Tashi Lama is at one with the others in this.

Travelers report that the Chinese are finding difficulty with rationing and are evidently realising the strength of the Tibetan passive resistance policy. Trade has suffered much from the Dalai Lama's absence and the unsettled state of the country. Lhasa Khendchen, the officiating head of the Tibetan Government, has been imprisoned and sentenced to death for refusing approval of the Chinese policy. He remains obscure, and the sentence will probably not be carried out. The main road between Lhasa and India is closed to Tibetan officials. Some get through surreptitiously via Nepal, Khambojong and Bhutan. Three days ago Lamusha Ta Nyikchemo, one of the chief ecclesiastical secretaries, came via Khambojong, but six days ago the most important Tibetan deputation comprising a Chinese messenger, a distinguished ecclesiastical official, and a distinguished official who occupies the seat next to the Dalai Lama, and also a Thumi or representative from the three great monasteries of Sera, Gaden and Dejong. The Thumi is the incarnation of the Lama of the Garden monastery. The deputation say the Chinese, finding their plan of appointing a successor impracticable, have re-

FOR HAIR



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quested them to proceed to bring back the Dalai Lama to Lhasa. But unfortunately the Dalai Lama will not return without a solemn pledge from Peking for the safety of himself and his followers, some of whom are obnoxious to the Chinese. Borjoff is mathematically the Tibetans as the evil genius largely responsible for their present painful plight. The publication of the British plans for sending troops and rations to Gantong will revive Tibet's unrealistic hopes of help.

The road from Kalimpong to Gantong, 40 miles distance, is in fairly good condition. 2,000 miles is available in the Chumbi Valley on the route for transport. The cart-road from Sili-guri to Kalimpong (42 miles) was damaged by last week's deluge, but is already repaired. The old barracks at Gantong are capable of housing some hundreds, and additional huts can be speedily erected with the indigenous small bamboo which forms admirable roofing and walls. The pity of it is that the destination of the troops is not the pleasant Chumbi Valley instead of high, rainy, inhospitable Gantong, over 12,000 feet, at such time as this. Those interested in the northern frontier find it hard to forgive Lord Lansdowne for refusing to homologate the Yungtshung Treaty, and unwillingly delivering Tibet more firmly into the Chinese clutches. The possession of the Chumbi Valley, which belongs geographically to India and now forms a foreign wedge between Sikkim and Bhutan, would have simplified immensely the frontier problem for Great Britain.

It is stated that the announcements that have got into the Press concerning various appointments in connection with the force being mobilised for Tibet are premature, as no sanction has been given to any appointment save Colonel Colum. News from Tibet still continues to be satisfactory so far as the Trade Agencies are concerned.—*Rangoon Gazette*.

THE TRAVELLER AT SEA.

Mr. F.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PEN- ANG (COLOMBO) PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	SUNDA Capt. R. A. Peters	14 P.M., 25th Aug.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DELTA Capt. B. W. H. Snow	About 1st Sept.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ARCADIA Capt. S. Barcham	Noon, 3rd Sept.	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NORE Capt. G. Phillips	About 8th Sept.	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1910.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 25th Aug., 4 P.M.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"KANSU"	On 25th Aug., 4 P.M.
CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 29th Aug., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 30th Aug., 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THUBS- DAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 31st Aug., 3 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI".
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light
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REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and
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Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-
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"CHINHUA" and "LINAN" with excellent accommodation. Electric Light throughout
and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai
direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze
and Northern China Ports.N.B.—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY
Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 O'clock every SATURDAY
Night.These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of
transshipment at Woosung.

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For Freight or Passage apply to—
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GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"TRANQUEBAR"	On 10th September

For Further Particulars apply to

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AGENTS.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1910.

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Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIPS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 26th Aug., at 10 A.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 30th Aug., at 10 A.M.
"HAITANG"	Capt. A. E. Higgins	FRIDAY, 2nd Sept., at 10 A.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	SUNDAY, 28th Aug., at 11 A.M.
		WEDNESDAY, 31st Aug., at 10 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at, and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier).
During the Months of August and September, a Special Reduction of 20% on Fares to
Fochow and Return will be Allowed.

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Hongkong, 25th August, 1910.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

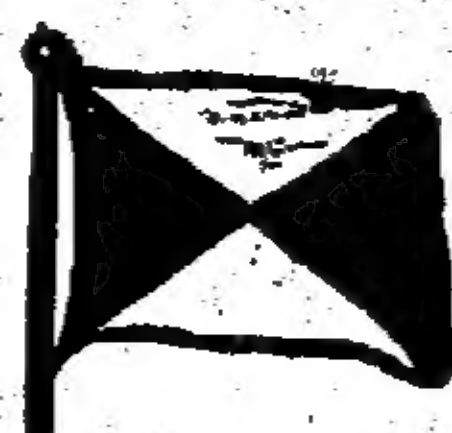
FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TIENTSIN via TSINGTAU and WHEILAIWEI	"CHEONGSHING"	Thursday, 25th Aug., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Friday, 26th Aug., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Friday, 26th Aug., 3 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 26th Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"WAISHING"	Sunday, 28th Aug., 11 P.M.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Monday, 29th Aug., 5 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 2nd Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"NAMSANG"	Monday, 12th Sept., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

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The Steamers "KUMSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOONGSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for
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A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
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For Freight or Passage, apply to
HONGKONG, 25th August, 1910.JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
GENERAL MANAGER

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
"RUBI"	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 27th Aug., Noon.
"ZAFIRO"	2540	A. Fraser	Manila	On 3rd Sept., Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to
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Taking Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British
Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean,
Levantian, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. AMBRIA ... 26th Aug.	S.S. SAXONIA ... 27th Aug.
S.S. ALESIA ... 8th Sept.	FOR HAVRE, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:
S.S. C. FERD. LAEISZ 22nd Sept.	S.S. SAMBLA ... 3rd Sept.
S.S. SENEGAMBIA ... 7th Oct.	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. SUEVIA ... 20th Oct.	S.S. SPEZIA ... 12th Sept.
	FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:
	S.S. LIBERIA ... 14th Sept.
	FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:
	S.S. BADENIA ... 28th Sept.
	FOR MARSEILLES & HAMBURG:
	S.S. AMBRIA ... 1st Oct.

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S.S. KIYO MARU ... 17,200 tons gross ... Sail Aug. 25th, at Noon.	
S.S. BUYO MARU ... 10,500 " " " " " Oct. 22nd, at Noon.	
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For particulars apply to

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA, King's Building.
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Hongkong, 6th July, 1910.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGA- PORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	HITACHI MARU Capt. N. Matheson, KANAGAWA MARU Capt. C. H. Butler, MIYAZAKI MARU Capt. T. Murai,	7,000 7,000 9,000	WEDNESDAY, 31st Aug., at Daylight THURSDAY, 3rd Sept., at 5 P.M. WEDNESDAY, 14th Sept., at Daylight
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE	SALO MARU Capt. Hjortdahl,	7,000	SATURDAY, 10th Sept., from Kobe
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU Capt. S. Ishikawa, INABA MARU Capt. K. Kawara,	7,000 7,000	TUESDAY, 13th Sept., at 4 P.M. TUESDAY, 14th Oct., at Noon
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winkler, YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine,	6,000 5,000	FRIDAY, 2nd Sept., at Noon. FRIDAY, 30th Sept., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine,	5,000	WEDNESDAY, 31st Aug., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	HAKATA MARU Capt. A. Mooker,	7,000	WEDNESDAY, 31st August.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	IYO MARU Capt. R. Takada,	7,000	THURSDAY, 1st Sept., at 5 P.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	COLOMBO MARU Capt. E. Combes,	5,000	TUESDAY, 6th September.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

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SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

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1st CLASS	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
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Hongkong, 1st August, 1910.

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FOR	STEAMERS	TONS (Gross reg.)	LEAVES
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU" Capt. H. Yamamoto	6,178	WEDNESDAY, 7th Sept., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PANAMA MARU" Capt. T. Ogata	6,059	WEDNESDAY, 21st Sept., at Noon.

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given towards Express connection.

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FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	"BUJUN MARU" Capt. Y. FUSENO	THURSDAY, 25th Aug., at Noon.
TAMSUI via SWATOW, & AMOY	"JOSHIN MARU" Capt. H. MURAYAMA	SUNDAY, 28th Aug., at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW & AMOY	"SOSHU MARU" Capt. Y. YAMAMOTO	WEDNESDAY, 31st Aug., at Noon.

Special Reduction of 20 per cent. will be allowed to 1st and 2nd Class Passengers to
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Mr. T. G. G.	Mr. W. C. Pierce
Mr. V. T. G.	Mr. H. Pink
Capt. T. P. Hall	Mr. A. B. Roder
Mr. W. T. Halloway	Mr. C. S. Salmon
Capt. & Mrs. H. Ham- mond	Mr. E. Schroder
Hon. Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hewett	Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Smith
Dr. S. Hoogh	Mr. H. H. Solomon
Mr. W. Jackson	Dr. and Mrs. A. D. Spalding
Mr. S. A. Jones	Mr. J. S. S.
Mr. E. S. Joseph	Miss A. Square
Mr. W. K.	Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Thompson
Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Kaufman	Mr. W. W. Trautschold
Mr. W. A. Law	Mr. J. Ulrich
Mr. G. T. Lloyd	Mr. A. V. Walker
Mr. W. Logan	Mr. P. Walton
Mr. D. Macdonald	Mr. H. West
Miss G. A. Macfarlane	Mr. & Mrs. A. Wilson and child
Dr. J. S. Macpherson	Mr. G. Wolf
Mr. & Mrs. H. L. Marker	Mr. J. N. Wolfson
Dr. O. Marriot	Miss K. A. Massey
Miss K. A. Massey	Col. & Mrs. W. J. Wood
Mr. & Mrs. F. E. McHugh	Miss Wood
Mr. W. B. McLennan	

KINGSOLVER PRIVATE HOTEL.

Conde & Mrs. Acton & Miss E. Arndt	Mr. J. F. Macgregor & Mrs. C. C. MacKee & Mrs. L. D. Mandell
Dr. Black	Master Mandell
Capt. & Mrs. Bromer	Miss Massey
Mr. W. F. Brewer	Mr. K. S. Morrison
Mr. E. J. Chapman	Mr. J. A. O'Far
Mr. C. E. Coker	Mr. Wm. Pittendrigh
Mr. & Mrs. D. E. D. Dixon	Mr. J. Robertson
Mr. J. G. S. Gauden	Mrs. G. S. S.
Mr. & Mrs. G. Gordon	Miss K. S.
Mr. C. L. Gorham	Capt. & Mrs. Schultzen
Mr. H. Hoffman	Mr. J. B. Southmayd
Mrs. F. N. James	Miss M. Synnmayd
Mr. W. B. Tindal King	Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Logan
Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Logan	Mr. B. Webb
Consul J. M. Macdon	Mr. J. W. Wilson

RODI & WIENENBERGER. PFORZHEIM I/B.

MANUFACTURERS OF
GENUINE ROLLED GOLD JEWELLERIES: NECKLETS,
BRACELETS, BROOCHES, SCARF-PINS, WATCH-CHAINS, &c.
SMALL LOT FOR SALE.

FOR PARTICULARS, CATALOGUES AND SAMPLES, APPLY TO THE SOLE
REPRESENTATIVE FOR CHINA:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,

HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING. TELEPHONE 960.

43-4

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN
Route to EUROPE.

The *Tourane*, with the French mail of the 29th ult., will leave Saigon on Friday, the 26th
inst., at 7 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 29th inst., at daylight.

FOR	PER	DATE
Europe, &c., India via Tuticorin	Prinz Ludwig	Thursday, 25th, Printed Matter and Sam- ples 8.00 A.M. Registration 8.00 A.M. (Registration with late fee of 10 cents, up to 8.50 A.M.) Registration, Kowloon B.O. 8.00 A.M. No late fee. 9.00 A.M. Letters 9.00 A.M.
Singapore	Braemar	Thursday, 25th, 9.00 A.M.
Bangkok	Quinta	Thursday, 25th, 9.00 A.M.
Manila, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Manzanillo, Salina, Cruz, Callao, Iquique, Valparaiso, and Coronel	Kiyo Maru	Thursday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai	Bujun Maru	Thursday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.
Tsingtau, Waimaiwei and Tientsin	Cheongshing	Thursday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Thursday, 25th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai	Chunhua	Thursday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Sunda	Thursday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Ningpo and Shanghai	Kansu	Thursday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Bangkok	Glensack	Thursday, 25th, 4.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hatching	Friday, 26th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Hangang	Friday, 26th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Friday, 26th, 1.15 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Kumang	Friday, 26th, 2.00 P.M.
Manila	Yuenan	Friday, 26th, 3.00 P.M.
Saigon	Brand	Friday, 26th, 3.00 P.M.
Bangkok	Chunhua	Friday, 26th, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Yakut	Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Manila	Shioia	Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya	Rubi	Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
	Typanai	Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.

KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE,
YOKOHAMA, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU &
SAN FRANCISCO

Macao

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA,
VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER (B.C.)
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui
Angaur, Koror, Yap, Saipan, Truk, Ponape,
Kusaie, Jaluit, Bularitari, Tarawa, Ocoa,
Island, Nauru, Simpsonhafen and Sydney
Chetoo and Tientsin
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE
Sundakan
Hobow, Singapore and Bangkok
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON. Extra
Postage 10 cents)
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in
time for the first clearance will be
included in this contract mail.

Manila
Singapore, Penang and Colombo
Swatow
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama
Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday,
Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Bris-
bane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New
Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin,
Perth, and Fremantle
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow
Manila, Thursday Is. Cooktown, Cairns,
Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart,
Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne,
Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth, and Fremantle
Manila, Angaur, Yap, Maroon, Friedrich
Wilhelmshafen, Rabaul, Herbertshöhe,
Matupi, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart,
Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin,
Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle

ELECTRIC IRONS

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

THE MISTRESS THE MASTER THE AMAN
can iron her own delicate can iron his own ties can do all other ironing in
lares. ties. half the time and without
gumbling.

The only CLEAN method of Ironing.
The only HEALTHY method of Ironing.
The only CONVENIENT method of Ironing.

CLEAN because the Iron is Nickel Plated and does not require to be plated over fires.
HEALTHY because you dispense with the necessary for stifling fires, and in the height of
summer ironing can be carried on in PLEASANT COOLNESS without inhaling the
poisonous fumes given off by gas or charcoal irons.

CONVENIENT because the Iron is always ready for immediate use, can be connected to
any convenient lampholder, and heats up within a couple of minutes.

CAN BE USED FOR SEVERAL HOURS FOR TWENTY CENTS.

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

Electrical Engineers,

14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

[40]

The Most Celebrated Cigarette
in the World.

WILLS'S

"THREE CASTLES"

MILD (Green label)
MEDIUM (Yellow label)
AGNUMS (large size)

In 20'S Packets or 50'S Air-Tight Tins.

These popular Cigarettes are manufactured in BRISTOL from the finest grades of
Virginia Tobacco with all the skill which W. D. & H. O. WILLS have acquired
during the 200 years which have elapsed since their business was established.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

W. D. & H. O. WILLS.
BRISTOL AND LONDON.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 24TH, 1910.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTA- TIONS CASH.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$930, buy, l.d.
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$6	\$76, buyers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$8, sellers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$9, sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1, sales
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$3, buyers
CORPORATE MILLS.				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 110.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$5, sales
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 574.
Loon-Kung-Mow C. Spin. & Weav. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 70.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 240.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$192, sellers
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$54, buyers
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$51, sal. & buy.
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$64	\$64	\$9, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 76.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 110.
Leewick & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$9, sellers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$6, sellers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	\$10	\$205.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$20, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$104, sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$32, sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$135, buyers
INSURANCES.				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$167 1/2, sales
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$111.
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$87 1/2.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$340, sellers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 115, buyers
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$940, sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$200, sellers
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—				
Hongkong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$99, buyers
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$84, sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$32, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 112.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$39, sellers
MINING.—				
Société Française des Carrières de Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	all	\$720.
Bank Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	\$1	\$74, sellers
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$14, sellers
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$13.
Refineries.—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$167.
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$26, sellers
Robinson Piano Co., Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$50, sellers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$104, buyers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$27, sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$32, buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref. 60,000 def.	\$25	all	60, sal. & L'don
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$9, sellers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$24, sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$82, sellers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$66, sellers
SPINNING AND DISPENSARIES.—				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$10.
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$2, sellers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$3.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$63, sellers
Weismann, Limited	3,000	\$10	\$10	\$12, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 only, 100 iders	\$10	\$10	\$114, sellers
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$8, buyers
RUBBERS.—				
Allagun	—	—	—	61.
Anglo-Malaya	—	—	—	25/.
Balgownie	—	—	—	116 (Str.)
Batu Tiga	—	—	—	100/.
Bukit Kajang	—	—	—	63/6.
Castelfields, fully paid	—	—	—	120/.
Cheviots	—	—	—	20/.
Eastern and International	—	—	—	114/6.
Highlands and Lowlands	—	—	—	6/9 prem.
Kamunings	—	—	—	—
Kuala Lumpur	—	—	—	—
Labu	—	—	—	—
Lechbury's	—	—	—	92/6.
Lingling	—	—	—	54/.
London Asiatics	—	—	—	12/9.
London Ventures	—	—	—	6/9.
Merlemaus	—	—	—	7/9.
Pegohs	—	—	—	\$32 (Str.)
Sandycrofts	—	—	—	\$32, x div. (Str.)
Sapongs	—	—	—	27/.
Shelfords	—	—	—	74/.
Singapore and Johore	—	—	—	\$16 (Str.)
Sunatra Paras	—	—	—	13/.
Sungel Kapas	—	—	—	—
United Serdangs	—	—	—	125/.
Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMITH, Share-Brokers.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 24th.

ON LONDON —	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/5
Bank Bills, on demand	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2
ON PARIS —	
Bank Bills, on demand	22 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	22 1/2
ON GERMANY —	
On demand	182 1/2
ON NEW YORK —	
Bank Bills, on demand	43 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight	44 1/2
ON BOMBAY —	
Telegraphic Transfer	133 1/2
Bank, on demand	133 1/2
ON CALCUTTA —	
Telegraphic Transfer	133 1/2
Bank, on demand	133 1/2
ON SHANGHAI —	
Bank, at sight	74 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	75 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA —	
On demand	87 1/2
ON MANILA —	
On demand—Fees	87 1/2
ON SINGAPORE —	
On demand	107 1/2
ON HATYONG —	
On demand	2 1/2
ON SAIGON —	
On demand	2 1/2
ON HONGKONG —	
On demand	87 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.15
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola	\$59.40
SILVER, per oz.	24 1/2
SUBSIDIARY COINS.	
Chinese	20 cents pieces—\$5.24 discount.
Chinese	10 " " \$6.13
Hongkong	20 " " \$5.15
Hongkong	10 " " \$5.98

SIEMSEN & CO.,

Machinery Dept.

Hongkong.

MACHINERY IN STOCK AT HONGKONG.

Complete Suction Gas Plant, 56 H.P.

1 Otto Original Oil Engine, 4 1/2 H.P.

Printing Machines for Foot power, 9 inches
by 13 inches and 10 inches by 14 1/2 inches
Printing surface.

Round Knitting Machines, 3 1/2 inches and 3 3/4
inches diameter, complete with needles, etc.

Portable Fire Engines.

Lathes.

Drilling Machines, for holes up to 1 1/2 inches.

Punching Machines.

Duplex Steam Pumps of various sizes.

Gould's Force Pumps.

Diaphragm Pumps.

Wing Pumps.

Vices.

Pulsometer, capacity, 160 Gallons per minute.

Portable Field Forges.

Mining Tools and Implements,

etc., etc., etc.

Prospectus, Estimates, etc., Free.

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OPIUM.

August 23rd.

Quotations are:—	
Malwa New	\$1,870/1,920 per picul
Malwa Old	\$1,930/1,960 "
Malwa Older	\$1,970/2,000 "
Malwa V. Old	\$2,010/2,050 "
Persian fine quality	\$1,400/1,500 "
Persian extra fine	\$2,000 "
Patus New	\$1,750 per chest
Patus Old	"
Banaras New	\$1,750 "
Banaras Old	\$1,750 "

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

July 26th—*Ching Wo*, *Larles*, *Yunnan*.
29th—*Ambrin*, *Armand Behio*, *Education*, *Syria*,
Badenia. August 2nd—*Austria*, *Beagle*.
Delayed through mutilation, *Glanorganshire*.
9th—*Boemfontein*, *Dendighshire*, *Glenstrae*,
Alaska. 12th—*Menelaus*, *Nora*, *Pak Leng*.
16th—*Benelux*, *Dorffinger*, *Flint*.
shire, *Inverclyde*, *Kintoch*, *Malta*. Delayed
through mutilation, *Pathan*, *Westphalia*. 19th
—*Hirano Maru*, *Nishima Maru*, *Pembroke*.
shire, *Prometheus*, *Tranquebar*, *Yarra*. 19th—
Delayed through mutilation, *Tonkin*, *Erzerovog*.
Frans Fordinand. 23rd—*Indraamah*, *Inveresk*,
Luftoon.

ARRIVALS AT HOME.

August 23rd—*Cyclops*.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE HONGKONG
WEEKLY PRESS. January to June,
1910. With Index. Price \$7.50.
On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"
Office.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1910.

DAVID CORSE & SON'S
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
RELIANCE CROWN
TAPPAULING
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO
Sole Agents.

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